

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

See also Nos.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

File No. 100
Sub. 7826 SUB A

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES

Film Career of Mme. Litvinov

Whenever Madame Ivy Litvinoff, wife of Russia's ambassador to the United States, wants a job at Columbia studios, she's a cinch to get it, says Ralph Staub, who produces Columbia's short series, Screen Snapshots.

Departing from Screen Snapshots, usual pattern of showing Hollywood personalities in off-screen moments, their current offering presents an exclusive filming of the Shostakovich Seventh Symphony, as it was presented on the California desert, under the stars, by Leopold Stokowski and a hundred musicians, with thousands of Uncle Sam's soldiers as the audience.

As soon as the symphony was over, and producer Staub was preparing to return to Hollywood with his camera crew, Mme. Litvinoff asked when the rushes would come through. Staub told her, and invited her to the studio to see them.

As the rushes were run off, Mme. Litvinoff offered her suggestions, at Staub's request, as to how the picture could show up the dramatic event to its best advantage the picture was cut as she advised.

In addition, at her suggestion, the studio is making it possible for a print of the picture to be sent immediately to Joseph Stalin. Another print has gone to the Russian embassy in Washington, and still others are being readied for showing to Allied armed forces throughout the world.

The filming of the Symphony presentation by Stokowski at Camp Young was made under the auspices of the U. S. Signal Corps and with the cooperation of Lieut. General Gillem at the camp. Staub and his technical crew of twenty were given exclusive rights to film the desert spectacle.

Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony is now being shown exclusively at the Stanley Theatre, on the same program with Artkin's "Fortress On The Volga."

*watched
All FIVE*

This is a clipping from
page 7 (Sec) 1 of the
Sunday Worker for

1-3-43
Clipped at the seat
of Government

100-7826-A-
16 NOT RECORDED

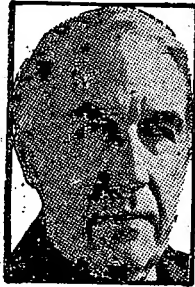
INDEXED

24 FEB 20 1942

3452

Disquieting News

By William Philip Simms



MOUNTING hopes in United Nations circles here have taken something of a nosedive following reports that Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, had publicly intimated that Russia still intends to absorb half of Poland regardless of the Pacts of Moscow.

Recently news dispatches have pointed out that Russian forces west of Kiev had reached a point only 60 miles from the Polish border. Commenting on this, Ambassador Oumansky said he wished it were so. "Unfortunately," he

added, "I am obliged to inform you that we still have to retrieve 280 miles in the same direction to reach our frontier with Poland."

This could only mean one thing, according to diplomatic sources in Mexico City. That was that Moscow intends to ignore all treaties with Warsaw and revert to the 1939 pact with Germany under which Russia was to retain the eastern half of Poland then occupied by the Red army.

TWO circumstances gave the news from Mexico its somewhat alarming character. First, the Oumansky pronouncement came only a few days after publication of the agreements of Moscow which seemed to preclude arbitrary boundary changes of the kind indicated. Second was the fact that it was Oumansky who voiced it. Oumansky was stationed here for years and is very well known. And it is unanimously the opinion of all who knew him that he would have made no such pronouncement without some very clear authority from his government. He was never one to take chances. This also seems to be the impression in Mexico City, where, according to reports, it was assumed that he was speaking by the book.

Simultaneously with this development came another from an entirely different direction. Meeting the press for

the first time since his return from the Moscow conference, Secretary of State Hull stated quite categorically that all liberated nations would be given a chance to choose their own governments. And, he added, this would apply to the Baltic States as well as to the Balkans. The corollary, of course, is that territories are not to be shifted from sovereignty to sovereignty by unilateral action.

In Mexico City, it is further understood, some diplomats seemed to think that perhaps America, Britain and Russia had entered into a secret agreement. Foreign envoys here, however, take no stock in this explanation of the Oumansky incident—especially those who know the American system better and who are acquainted with Secretary Hull. Moreover, in reply to a question put to him at his press conference, Mr. Hull said there were no secret agreements.

Libraries have been stocked with books on European boundary questions. The disputes go back 1000 years and more. The latest Russo-Polish frontier treaties, however, are of quite recent date.

ON July 22, 1932, Russia signed a non-aggression treaty with Poland on a basis of the status quo as of that time. Renewed in May, 1934, it was to run until Dec. 31, 1944. In September, 1939, however, Russia and Germany partitioned Poland, Germany taking the western half, Russia the eastern half. Whereupon Moscow and Berlin signed a 10-year non-aggression pact of their own.

The next twist in the kaleidoscope came after Germany attacked Russia in June, 1941. On July 30, following, Russia signed another pact of friendship with Poland renouncing her claim to Polish territory acquired in partnership with Germany.

This pact was underwritten by Great Britain. To Poland and to Russia, Foreign Secretary Eden handed an official note, in part reading: "His Majesty's government do not recognize any territorial changes which have been effected in Poland since August, 1939."

INDEXED
100/

100-746-A
NOT RECORDED
34 NOV 17 1943

Clipped from
page 23 of the
Washington Daily News
Nov. 16, 1943

51 NOV 30 1943

21 NOV 24 1943

Moscow Patriarch Gets Support Here

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (Reuters).
The Russian Patriarch has con-
cluded negotiations with a delega-
tion from the part of the Russian
Orthodox Church in the United

States which had been disunited.
The delegates are understood to
have agreed on conditions which
include the acceptance of the au-
thority of the Moscow Patriarch
and agreement not to permit the
Russian Orthodox churches in the
United States to be exploited for
the purposes of anti-Soviet pro-
paganda.

0 Russian Activities - good

Carroll

W. H. Hume

File

Sis
INDEXED
EX-61 47

100-7826-A

NOT RECORDED

87 MAR 7 1945

78 MAR 23 1945

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
MORNING EDITION 2-22-45

Declares Reds Use Spies Here

Charges of Russian espionage in this country, and a betrayal in international relations on the part of the USSR were made today by Victor Kravchenko, a former member of the Russian Purchasing Commission in the United States.

When Kravchenko resigned from the purchasing body last April he accused the Soviets of "double-faced" political maneuvers. The Soviet Embassy, in turn, dubbed him a "liar," and a Red Army deserter.

His new charges are made in an article in the American Mercury, excerpts of which were released today. The charges are an amplification of his statement, at the time of his resignation, that Russia was engaged in "double-faced" war policies.

QUOTES COMRADE "Z."

Kravchenko says "Comrade Z——," formerly the "ranking Communist emissary to America," told him:

"You should have no misconceptions about our relations with the United States. Today we regard our relations with capitalist America as diplomatically and militarily useful.

"In the war and in the future peace period, our roads and aims are quite different.

Kravchenko charges that one duty of the Soviet Purchasing Commission was to spy out American military and economic secrets.

"I want to underline that

whatever the specific work of a Soviet economic representative," he writes, "a major part of his obligation is also to obtain all possible data about American business firms, technology, military affairs, scientific processes, etc. The instructions I received before leaving Moscow for the U. S. were explicit and can be summed up in one sentence:

"Get all the information you can; give none in return.

"These were repeated to us by Commission officials."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

X

W. J. Harrison

INDEXED

EX-52

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. ~~WORLD TELEGRAPH~~ *Journal-American*

DATED

9-27-45

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

59 FEB 11 1946

Five-leaf

Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
W. D. [unclear]
Harvey

"Legal" Scheme Taps Industrial Secrets

Chairman Thomas (R.) of New Jersey said today the House Committee on Un-American Activities has discovered that "an elaborate scheme of legal espionage operations is being carried on" in the United States by Russia.

Since 1943, he said, the Soviet Union, through its agencies in the United States, "has succeeded in obtaining practically every industrial, chemical, and military patent from our patent office—hundreds of them—dealing with every phase of our technological development."

The Russians, Thomas said, have ordered as many as 60,000 patents from our patent office at one request.

100-7826-A
NOT RECORDED
84 APR. 4 1947

NOT RECORDED

84 APR 4 1947

NOT RECORDED
4 APR. 4 1947

1-10-11

57 APR 5 AFTERNOON EDITION
DATE 4 March 4, 1947 - (Page 1)

Soviet Jerks Gromyko As U.N. Envoy

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 13 (UP)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister ~~Gromyko~~ soon will be replaced probably permanently—as Russia's chief delegate to the United Nations, it was learned tonight. The 38-year-old Soviet diplomat will be replaced by ~~Jacob A. Malik~~, another deputy foreign minister and a major figure in the conduct of Russian foreign policy in the Far East. Malik, already on his way here by plane from Berlin, is the man who handed Japanese officials Russia's declaration of war on Japan in 1945. Gromyko himself confirmed that he was leaving the U. N. assignment in the next few weeks to take a long-delayed vacation in Russia.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

100-7826-A
INDEXED - 104 **FBI**
RECORDED - 104 MAY 26 1948

EX-63

File

58pm

Clipped from page 1

Washington Times Herald

May 14, 1948

55 JUN 4 1948

265

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Gandy _____

Soviet Activities - general

No Tab on Thousands of Russians Inside U. S.

By ROGER STUART

Neither the State Department nor the Immigration and Naturalization Service knows the number or whereabouts of thousands of foreigners—many with diplomatic and “unlimited” visas—now in the United States.

The Immigration Service has issued new regulations designed to tighten control over foreigners temporarily visiting this country. But, the generally shortening the stay of ordinary visitors, the rules do not apply to those with diplomatic credentials.

Moreover, neither agency keeps a list of foreigners to whom diplomatic visas have been issued, according to a State Department spokesman. Visas for diplomats are issued in American embassies and legations abroad, which maintain lists of the visas. But none of the lists is sent to Washington.

‘TRAINEES’ & ‘TECHNICIANS’

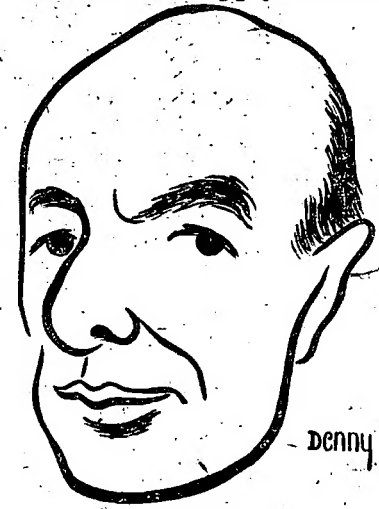
Among foreigners free to move about the United States are thousands of so-called “industrial trainees” and “technicians.” These include an estimated 3000 Russians, practically all of whom have diplomatic status.

Referring to the foreign trainees—some of whom are here as guests of reputable industrial concerns—Matson B. Miller, commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said:

“No statistical breakdown is maintained by this service on the admission of trainees relating to the countries from which they come, the type of work they perform, and their number, other than that relating to alien temporary visitors generally.” The State Department, he suggested, might have some statistics.

‘NOBODY KEEPS TAB’

Said a State Department representative: “There’s nobody in Government who keeps tab on these people.” He referred to a statement by Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett that “the Soviet



MR. LOVETT
 “Official Soviet personnel.”

government has never encouraged the travel abroad of its citizens for other than official business. Therefore, with few exceptions, Soviet citizens in the United States come within the classification of official Soviet personnel.”

Twenty-one thousand Russians were admitted in the past year, according to the department. Only 1511 of them came in the category of temporary visitors (and thus would be subject to the stricter regulations now imposed). An additional 2655 entered under immigra-

tion quotas to become permanent residents.

Among Soviet citizens and nationals of Russian-dominated countries known to be here are 2200 deportable aliens—persons whom the Justice Department is ready to send home but can’t because their native countries will not accept them.

As for ordinary visitors, who totaled 366,000 last year, the new regulations limit their initial visiting permits to six months and, in some cases, three months. It is possible then for the visitors to obtain an unlimited number of extensions.

The State and Justice departments jointly announced last October that they intended to “crack down” on aliens illegally in this country. The announcement was prompted by a disclosure by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), that a group of Russian technicians admitted to the country for industrial training had disappeared from a Michigan factory.

‘UNLIMITED’ VISAS

Commissioner Miller said then the trainees had been given “unlimited” visas which set no time for their stay, nor were they required to report their movements.

The new regulations for ordinary visitors were a direct outgrowth of this effort by the two departments to check up on visiting aliens. But those with diplomatic and “unlimited” visas remain untouched.

Barth
Denny

W. J. ...

74
5000

RECORDED - 79

100-7826-A
 FBI
 74 MAY 28 1948

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

CITY EDITION

7 JUN 8 1948

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Gen'l
 Soviet Activities Gen'l

Don't Answer, Army Urges

U. S. Army counter-intelligence officers today urged American businessmen to help defeat a Russian quest for strategic information about potential industrial and military targets.

They asked businessmen all over the country to be wary of inquiries from overseas, no matter how harmless the requested information may look.

Seemingly trivial bits of informa-

tion can be pieced together as a groundwork for basic planning for air attacks, sabotage, or invasion. This country did just that in World War II.

The Soviet intelligence campaign has been intensified, U. S. officials said, since the "cold war" became hotter as a result of the Russian blockade of Berlin. The Soviet information campaign, Army intelligence said, is countrywide.

100-7826-A

NOT RECORDED

SEP 21 1948

378
 71 SEP 22 1948

WASHINGTON NEWS
 Page 6

AUG 20 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A.
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Soviet Activities - Gen'l

'Send Me Some Photos of Interesting Scenes'

Soviet G-2 Pumping U. S. Businessmen

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 20—Russian intelligence agents are pumping U. S. businessmen for strategic facts which could be used in planning air attacks, sabotage, or invasion.

This was confirmed today by Army officials in Washington after information first was obtained by the United Press here that the Russians had launched an information hunt in three mid western cities vital to the U. S. military-industrial machine.

Investigation in Washington revealed the Soviet quest is not confined to the Mid West. It is being energetically pushed thruout the country.

The disclosures here involved Wichita, Kan., San Antonio, Tex., and Rockford, Ill., all of which are surrounded by key military and munitions installations.

SEEMINGLY INNOCENT

The information sought is seemingly innocuous—highway and railway maps, telephone directories, scenic photographs, industrial brochures, business and agricultural year books. All of it is more or less public property but, American intelligence officers pointed out, it is precisely the kind of material an enemy's "total espionage" machine would want to assemble.

It is the kind of information, U. S. authorities said, which is essential to "Order of Battle" reports—reports used in planning air attacks, sabotage, or invasion.

The Russian information search is being carried out by thinly disguised "fronts" in Europe. Public utility officials, chambers of commerce, and industrialists in Wichita, San Antonio, and Rockford received letters, most of them from the So-

viet zone of Germany, seeking what the Army called "basic intelligence information of strategic importance to all potential enemies of the United States."

SECRET ORDER

The requests reached such a peak that in a secret order dated June 7, 1948, the Army alerted all of its public information officers to watch for them. More than 80 chambers of commerce in all sections have received such requests.

The officers were instructed to confer secretly with chambers of commerce and industrialists and to notify Army intelligence of any suspect inquiries.

Most of the letters received in the three cities came from individuals or institutions in Soviet Germany, a large percentage of them from the Leipzig area.

PLANE CENTER

H. M. Van Auken, general manager of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, said that in reply to two requests from Germany he sent booklets giving the city's altitude, geographical location, frost-free periods, and average temperature, precipitation and wind velocity.

Wichita is the site of Boeing Aircraft's No. 2 plant where most of World War II's B-29 bombers were made. Beechcraft and Cessna aircraft factories are situated there. The city is the center of one of the world's largest oil and gas regions. The Air Force's Smoky Hill base is 100 miles to the northwest.

San Antonio received information requests from Austria and Switzerland. An "Austro-American Society"

in Vienna wanted a copy of the San Antonio Red Book—a directory of business firms. A Swiss "journalist" sought photographs of "interesting scene of the San Antonio area."

The Texas city is the site of Ft. Sam Houston, Fourth Army headquarters. Nearby are Randolph Field, Kelly Field, and Brooks Field, key air force centers.

A Leipzig manufacturer of electrical instruments asked the Rockford chamber for a "map showing the highway roads and railway lines of your state and a report of your chamber of commerce." In a radius of 50 miles from Rockford are five ordnance plants.

The Leipzig museum asked the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. for directories of several cities for the years 1920, 1930, 1940, and 1947.

The requested maps, it was pointed out, could serve as bombing charts, or even as charts for airborne troops landed in the nation's breadbasket.

The scenic photographs would tell what kind of terrain was involved, and the industrial information would be valuable to occupation or siege forces.

SEP 22 1948

WASHINGTON NEWS
Page 6

AUG 20 1948

100-1826-A
NOT RECORDED
47 SEP 21 1948

S.A. 8/21/48

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE DAILY MIRROR

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1948

"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."—John, viii, 32.

A Mean Speech

J. EDGAR HOOVER has served his country well, but he is a subordinate official, directing a bureau in the Department of Justice. The policy of that bureau is made by the Attorney General. The country has confidence in the bureau chief, J. Edgar Hoover, but not much in his boss, Tom Clark.

The FBI has been engaged in tracking down spies and saboteurs. The President said that the only countries engaged in espionage in the United States were Germany and Japan.

That is not true.

Since 1920, Soviet Russia has been engaged in espionage, sabotage, training for revolution and subverting our minds and the spirits of the youth of this country.

In 1933, Soviet Russia entered into a treaty with the United States not to engage in such activities. That treaty has been consistently and flagrantly broken.

At no stage has the Roosevelt or Truman Administrations done anything about that.

It was Martin Dies who began to investigate Communism in the United States, 10 years ago.

For 10 years, Congress has been protecting the American people, through the Dies and Thomas Committees, by its constant investigations.

True, it has been a tough job, because all the departments of the Administration were instructed to withhold data, to hide files, to protect those questioned.

To this day, the Department of Justice has forbidden J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to tell the truth as Hoover knows it.

In fact, Tom Clark has made Hoover's life utterly miserable, because in the eyes of many Americans Hoover has suppressed the truth, let spies escape, and failed on that job.

Soviet Activities Gen'l

NOT RECORDED

47 OCT 18 1948

INDEXED - 42

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

The truth is Hoover did not fail. As a second-line official, he has had to follow a policy laid down by the President of the United States and his Attorney General.

Now comes Harry Truman, in Oklahoma, and he says Hoover has done fine work and the Congressional Committees are only interfering with the duties of the FBI.

Harry Truman knows that is untrue—as untrue as his statement that Congressional investigations have given aid to Communism.

When a fine public servant, Robert C. Alexander, 31 years employed by the Government, appeared before the Revercomb Committee of Congress and told the truth about Communist infiltration into the United States, Harry Truman and George Marshall sought to crucify him.

Alexander knows the truth, because every one of the documents concerning the Russian agents who got into or, for that matter, still get into this country on passports had to pass through his office.

In his reply to the charges brought against him, five pages out of the 42-page answer contain what is called classified material. By "classified," they mean unpublishable—because of Administration policy.

Why does not Harry Truman publish Alexander's reply in full? Why does he not permit J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to tell all they know?

Who did let Arthur Adams get away with atomic information? Which officials is Harry Truman shielding?

That was a mean speech, Harry. It was unworthy of a President of the United States, even in a campaign year.

The American people expect their President to tell the truth or to be silent.

And Harry Truman, it seems, can't be silent.

61 OCT 28 1948 64